ecklenburg Jeffersonian.

" The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 8. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, DECEMBER 27, 1848.** **NUMBER 370.**

THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY JAMES FULTON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; $2 50, if not paid in six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

We will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

4 Copies, $6 50 per Annum in advance.
8 " 12 00 " "
12 " 16 00 " "

Agents forwarding us the names of 4 new subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of fifteen lines, for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A reduction of one-third will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Business Cards, not exceeding six lines Five Dollars per, Annum.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is $3, invariably in advance.

Letters to the Editor, to receive attention, must be post-paid.

NEW PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

HAVING become the proprietor of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, we deem it due to ourselves, as well as to our readers, to state plainly the principles we are determined to support, and the line of conduct we intend to pursue in the management of the paper.

Fully convinced of the justice and expediency of the great principles and leading measures of the Democratic party, and firmly believing that with their success is intimately entwined the permanence and prosperity of our glorious Union, we shall ever be found giving them our warmest support and most sincere approval.

To state our views upon ALL the questions at issue, would far exceed the limits of a prospectus, and forms no part of our present design, neither do we intend, in this place, to enter into a lengthened exposition of our reasons for holding the opinions we entertain. We shall, therefore, refer briefly to only a few of the prominent and most exciting topics of discussion, which at present agitate the minds of the people throughout the Union:—The WAR, the WILMOT PROVISO, and the TARIFF Questions,—subjects, in themselves of the highest importance, and to the two first of which the present position of affairs has given a paramount and all-absorbing interest. Intimately, and as we believe, inseparably connected as these two questions are, a reference to one, will, in our opinion, necessarily include the other, we shall therefore refer to them together, endeavoring to compress what we have to say into as few words as possible:—

And first,—We are in favour of a speedy and *honorable* peace, and of a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the *best* and *only* practicable means of attaining this desirable result. Regarding the disgraceful proposition to withdraw our troops, dishonored and without indemnity, as a practical absurdity, the infamous responsibility of carrying which into effect, no party would dare to assume, we consider the Proviso as the only real matter which will enter into the final issue, and upon this we can have but one opinion:—That all territory admitted into the Union, shall be at full liberty to choose for [illegible] perfect equality which should exist between the several States composing our confederacy.

Fully agreeing with the principles of the present revenue [illegible] vantages to be derived from its practical [illegible] we shall strenuously oppose any attempt to alter it, so as to protect particular interests at the expense of the whole country, thus taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and laying burdens on the farming and planting interests, which they are wholly unable to bear.

But while we shall always be found ready and willing to support our principles, whenever we may feel called upon, we will never fill our paper with political discussions, so far as to deprive our readers of a useful and entertaining variety, or to the exclusion of other matters of more general interest. The news and literary departments shall receive stricter attention, and occupy a much larger space than formerly.

A carefully digested abstract of the current news of the week, a concise, but accurate synopsis of the proceedings of our State and National Legislatures, when in session, and a full and reliable report of the state of our own and the neighboring markets, will always be found in our columns.

Feeling deeply the necessity of prompt payments, and convinced that it is only by closely adhering to this rule ourselves, and insisting upon its rigid observance from others, that a paper can be properly sustained, we have resolved to offer the most liberal premiums as inducements to pre-payment, at the same time requiring that *all* accounts for subscription, shall *invariably* be settled at the end of each year. From this rule we are determined in no case to deviate, as the sums, though insignificant to each subscriber, are *indispensable* to us, as forming the fund out of which heavy expenses must be met.

The JEFFERSONIAN will, from the first, be printed on fine white paper,—and with new and beautiful type, as soon as we can obtain from the founder the materials we have already ordered. It will be issued regularly every Thursday morning on the following

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; 2 50, if paid in six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, and also hold out the highest incentives to cash payment, which system we are anxious, to introduce, as soon as practicable, into our business, we will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

4 Copies, $6 50 per Annum in advance.
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Any person to whom this Prospectus is sent, is authorized, and respectfully requested to act as agent, but should he not desire so to act for us, we hope he will be kind enough to hand it over to some one who will use exertions to obtain subscribers, and forward their names as soon as practicable to

JAMES FULTON.

WHO BLOTTE JAN. 6, 1848

R. M. & R. G. ROBINSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

One Door South of Kerr's Hotel,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 9, 1843.

In obedience to the law, the following report is submited:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, were—

From customs		$31,757,070 96
From public lands		3,328,642 56
From miscellaneous sources		351,037 07
From avaiis of loans and treasury notes		21,256,700 00
Total receipts		56,683,450 59
Add balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1847		1,701,251 25
Total means		58,394,701 84
Total expenditures during the same fiscal year were		58,241,167 24
Leaving balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1848. of		153,354 60

As appears in detail by accompanying A.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, are—

From customs, 1st quarter, by actual returns		$8,991,935 07
From customs, 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated,		23,008,064 93
		32,000,000 00
From public lands		3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources		1,200,000 00
		36,200,000 00
From loans and treasury notes, 1st quarter, by actual returns per statement B	$10,127,200 90	
From loans and treasury notes, 2d, 3d 4th quarters, per statement,	10,568,235 30	
		20,695,435 30
Total receipts		56,895,435 30
Add balance in the Treasury 1st of July, 1848,		143,734 60
Total means is estimated		57,948,969 90

Expenditures, viz:

The actual expenditures for the 1st quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, were as appears in detail by accompanying state-B.	$17,866,104 91	
The estimate expenditures during the other 3 quarters, from October 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, are—		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	12,169,354 61	
Army proper, &c.	10,464,809 80	
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	1,846,697 20	
Indian Department	1,489.158 18	
Pensions	721,706 12	
Naval establishment	6,089,032 56	
Interest on public debt and treasury notes	3,285,422 28	
Treasury notes outstanding, and payable when	101,989 31	
		54,195,275 06
Leaving a balance in the Trensury July 1, 1849		2,853,694 84

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1849, and ending June 30, 1850, are—

From customs	$32,000,000 00
From public lands	3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	400,000 00
Total receipts	35,400,000 00
Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1849	2,853,694 84
Total means as estimated	$38,253,694 84

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and the Postmaster General, are—

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year	$3,762,537 29
Permanent and indefinite appropria. tions,	5926,512 52
Specific appropriations asked for this year	21,152,102 92
	33,213,152 73

This sum is composed of the following particulars:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$9.347,790 91
Army proper, &c.	5,902,428 61
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	2,242,559 00
Indian Department	1,104.014 45
Pensions	1,458.400 00
Naval establishment	9.358,857 38
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes	3,799,102 38
	33,213,153 73
Leaving balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1850,	5,040,542 11
	38,253,694 84

This statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 36th June, 1849, of $2,853,694 84, and a balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1850, of $5,040,542 11.

In the estimated expenditures for the year ending on the 30th June, 1850, are included balances of appropriations amounting to the sum of $3,752,537 29, a considerable portion of which may not be required.

Unless new and extraordinary expenditures are authorized by Congress, no further loans will be required, and the public debt may be reduced.

The whole net revenue from duties during the entire period of four years and three months of the operation of the tariff of 1842, (per table D.) was $101,554,653 12, being an annual average of $23,895,208 32. The net revenue received from the tariff of 1846, during its entire operation from 1st of December, 1846, to 30th September, 1848, (per table E) was $56 654,563 79, being an average of $30 902 489 28 per annum, or an average of $7,007,280 96 more per annum under the tariff of 1846 than was received under the tariff of 1842

The Model Taylorite.

He has a horror of wars, and a natural *penchant* for heroes. He admires the South hugely for its majorities. but hates it for its slavery. He thinks much of Mr. Van Buren as a candidate, but very little of him as a President. He adores Wilmot for his independence. Greeley's sacrifices are such as deserve to be remembered, but not rewarded. He imagines Captain Allison to be a brave soldier, fond of receiving letters, but knowing little about writing them. The locofocos are his John Joneses, and he delights in worrying them by all manner of cruel jokes. He sends them anonymous letters, with tickets for Salt River. He gives their children pictures of defunct roosters and rampant cocks.—He marks abusive articles in newspapers, and sends to them by the post. At meetings he is very useful. He applauds vociferously whenever an allusion is made to Old Whitey, and especially to Buena Vista. He is an adept at groaning the democratic newspaper officers. His favorite orators are Gibbons and "Lewis"—they call out the lokies by name, and slash about so first-rate. His favorite favorite newspapers are the *News* and the *Battery*. As to whig principles, he is for waiting to see what the General will do when he gets to Washington He has no idea that any loco should be kept in office. There is at least one that knows whose place would suit him, and he is bound to go. Not that he cares for office, or that he voted for old Zack on account of office; but as there are such good things, he may as well have a slice. He would prefer to be an inspector or a letter carrier, but he will compromise for almost anything. One thing he will not stand. He will not submit to the appointment of such fellers as are to be found at the engine-house. They were all lokies when Taylor was nominated, and they came out for him only when they saw it was a sure thing. He does not deny—the model Taylorite don't—that he was a native, and that he is one yet. No, he is proud of it; and he thinks that is another claim added to his list. He was the most active Taylor man in his ward. He helped to put at least six different suits on one voter, who threw six votes for old Bony Visty, in as many different wards. He hunted out a number of houses, from which removals took place before the election, and fixed up all the *citizens* who voted on the names of those who had so removed. He carried about many handbills, proving Taylor a good democrat, and stuck them under the doors at nights. He got regularly tore every evening at the meetings or ward-houses, while talking and working for Zack He has been nearly rushed by his politics. And he now wants to see whether it is, as the Pennsylvanian says, that the whig leaders promise every thing before an election, but never fulfill their pledges after it.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Gems of the "Hue and Cry."

The "Hue and Cry" has struck out quite a new vein of humor—so very peculiar, in fact, that we feel inclined, for once, to copy it. We give a few specimens, which we have borrowed, from its amusing columns:

"Missing, Jane O'Dohety. She had in her arms two babies and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair, and totoiseshell combs behind her ears, and awfully."

"A reward of £5 is offered for the apprehension of Mike O'Brien, who, on Tuesday last, stole the jackass with a pair of corduroy breeches with blue eyes and a short pipe, and is very much given to swearing, and has his shoe down at heel."

"Absconded, Phelim, Timothy, Aaron, Phill., and Paddy Blake, of Roscommon Goal, who broke into the turnpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and copper, with a canary and a bull dog, who had frize-coats, dreadfully given to bad language, and wheelbarrow that cannot look you in the face without winking, and ten shillings will be given for each of their apprehensions."

"Lost a tomcat, the property of Miss Sanders, that was last seen going over the roofs of the houses in Holly street, and is supposed to have dropped down one of the chimneys."

We may give one or two more next week; and in the mean time we thank our talented cotemporary, the "Hue and Cry," for the rich amusement it has lately afforded us."—*Punch.*

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—In the language of a cotemporary, we have to say, that this thing called newspaper patronage is a curious thing. It is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as the chameleon.

One man subscribes for a newspaper, and pays for it in advance, goes home and reads it the year round with the proud satisfaction that it is his own. He hands in an advertisement—asks the price and pays for it. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man says, "please put my name on your list of subscribers," and goes off without as much as having said pay once. He asks you to advertise, but he says nothing about paying for it. Time passes—your patience is exhausted—and you dun him. He flies in a passion and perhaps pays—perhaps not. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man has been a subscriber for a long time. He becomes tired of you, and wants a change. Thinks he would like a Dollar Weekly. Tells the postmaster to discontinue, and one of his papers is returned to you marked "refused." Paying for it is among the last of his thoughts.

Besides he wants his dollar sent to the city publisher. After a time you look over his account and send him the balance due. But does he pay it cheerfully and freely? We leave you to answer. Yet, this, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man lives next you—never took your paper—it is too small, (compared with some of the overgrown and sickly sentimental dollar weeklies,) it is too small, I don't like its politics—too Whiggish—too Loco-focoish, or too something else. Yet he goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by a good stove fire—finds fault with its contents—disputes its leaders, and quarrels with its type, ink or color. Occasionally sees an article that he likes—takes half a dime and buys a number. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another sports a fine horse, or perhaps a pair of them—is always seen whip in hand and spur on foot, single man, no use for him to take a newspaper, knows enough now. Finally concludes to get married—does so, sends in notice of the fact, with "please publish and send me half a dozen copies." 'Tis done, does he ever pay for either paper or notice? No. "But surely you don't charge for such things?" This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another (and the class is very numerous) thinks that the prompt payment of two dollars per annum entitles him to the privilege of calling the editor to a personal account, at least once a quarter, for any thing that appears in the paper which he cannot relish. This class believe that newspapers are published for individual, and not general benefit; and this, too, is called newspaper *patronage*. This class believe firmly in the ancient meaning of *patron*.

Another man—(bless you! it does us good to see such a man, and we do see them sometimes, and we have seen some such lately,) another man comes and says: "The year for which I have paid is about to expire; I want to pay for another." He does so and retires.

Reader! is not newspaper patronage a curious thing? And in that great day, when honest men are to get the reward due to honesty, which say you, of those enumerated above will obtain that reward.

He had her there!

A very respectable looking lady stepped into a store on Washington street, a few days ago, to buy a steel reticule; the clerk handed out a variety of sorts, sizes and prices, all of which the lady deliberately viewed, handled and commented upon; until at length having made her selection of a small one, at $2 50, she gave the clerk a ten dollar note to deduct the amount; the clerk went to the desk, and returning gave the lady her change.

"Why here is but two dollars and a half."

"Exactly, madam," replied the watching clerk.

"Well, I gave you a ten dollar bill, sir."

"Precisely, madam," replied the clerk.

"This bag is two dollars and a half, is it not?"

"Two dollars and a half is the price, madam."

"Then, why do you take out seven dollars and a half, sir?"

"Why madam, this reticule is two dollars and a half"—

"Very well," said she."

"And that one attached to your dress, beneath your cardinal, *is five dollars more!*" said the complacent clerk, raising up the lady's cardinal, and displaying a very handsome steel bead reticule, there secreted. The lady became quite agitated, but the humane clerk assured her it was all perfectly right—

"You don't for a moment, suppose, sir"—said the lady, in a low voice, that I intended—

"O! certainly not, madam," said the clerk.

"It is all right, madam," perfectly correct.

"Good morning, sir," said she, bowing and grinning a ghastly smile.

"Good morning," responded the gentlemanly clerk, bowing the lady safely out of the premises. No fancy sketch this.—*Boston Mail.*

From the Washington Union.

All doubt is removed about the genuineness of the gold in California. Every effort to prove it a humbug is put to rest by the essays of the mint. The question is [illegible] is mica no longer; but it proves to be gold—genuine gold—singularly rich gold.

This fact will increase the incentives to emigration. The tide of population is pouring more and more actively into California. The augmenting inhabitants will more strongly than ever demand a government, a mint, post office, and all the appendages of a growing and refined people. There is a claim upon Congress for immediate action. The wants and prosperity of the Californians demand a prompt and effective organization of a proper government.

"Already" (says the New York Sun) "a hundred ships in the Atlantic ports are filling sail to the breeze, laden with anxious hearts bent on the golden pilgrimage, and with weapons not of strife, but to clean the unresisting and mellow earth. Shovels, spades, provisions, clothing, sarsaparilla, Seidlitz powders, Hyer's pills, are vanishing from our stores and ware-houses in huge cargoes; and by the time the President's message, which officially confirms the length and breadth of all that for a time seemed romance, or impossibility, has reached the heart of Europe, colonies will pour forth from Britain, Germany, and France, to people the western slope of the American republic.

"California will be the cry of emigrating millions, and the physical and moral result of the great gold region will be the peopleing of our new, ragged wilderness and desert empire. Even the Spaniard, once conqueror and lord of those lands, will come and dig the yellow dust, hand and glove with its now Yankee lord and possessor.

* * * * * * * *

"We cannot speak of this thing less soberly. The South Sea empire was a bubble, the tulip mania was a gigantic delusion, but the gold in California is a *fact* attested by veritable proofs. Government must look to it. It must at once plant a mint on the golden sands. It must stamp the eagle and liberty cap on the rude ore, or the value of coin will become a question of circumstance, caprice, or conceit. It must organize an effective and vigorous government, send out its legions, and claim its rightful share of the lavish wealth. A government and a mint are the two great necessities of California, and they must be established. A year hence, a million of volunteers from every clime on earth—a majority of foreigners—will be in California, and if government and order be not established now, it may cost us civil and open war, and years of struggle to assert our right."

The unexpected discovery of the gold mines and the activity of emigration, will add considerable value to the steamers from New York to Chagres. It will also contribute, in a great degree, to secure the establishment and success of the railroad now proposed to be made across the isthmus from Chagres to Panama—a great link of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, one of the great improvements of this progressive age, and an important element of the enlightened policy of the present administration.

From the Washington Union.

Gen. Taylor—Messrs. Clay & Crittenden.

The following articles confirm the information which we had previously received, that a correspondence is going on between the President elect and Mr. Clay:

Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.—A friend in the West—and we take occasion to say, by way of parenthesis, a most intelligent and accomplished friend—has written us a brief, gossiping letter, from which, though it was intended only for our own perusal, we are tempted to make the following extract:

"I returned yesterday from a visit to Kentucky, during which I passed two days at Ashland with Mr. Clay. I found him still very feeble, but entirely relieved from all symptoms of disease, and regaining his strength daily. He was able to take an hour's drive on a pleasant day. His spirits are still elastic, his mind is still active, energetic, and vigorous, and his patriotism is still as glowing as ever. He enjoyed with true relish the defeat of locofocoism in the late Presidential election, and indulged in living hopes of the good to be accomplished for the country by Gen. Taylor's administration. On the day of my arrival he received a long, warm-hearted, affectionate letter from 'Old Zack,' full of the same confidence and attachment the latter has felt for 'Old Hal' for more than thirty years. The noble-minded hero significantly repelled the idea that the efforts of petty mischievers to estrange them could possibly, in any case, prove effectual; and this was but the echo of sentiments contained in a letter from Mr. Clay to him a short time before the election. You will, I am sure, be glad to hear this, and that Mr. Clay enjoyed it with a sensibility becoming him and proper to the occasion."—*North American.*

There is another rumor also afloat, viz: that "Mr. Clay leaves Ashland for New Orleans in a few days, if health will permit him, where it is expected Gen. Taylor and he will meet. Gen. Taylor has written him a very friendly letter since the election." There can be no doubt, that in the event of this visit they will meet and confer together; and it is no rash presumption to suppose that the visit is paid, among other objects, for the purpose of consultation. In this event, Mr. Clay's finger will work the wires.

But what becomes of Mr. Crittenden? Here is a significant *on dit* also about him:

The Louisville Journal of the 30th ultimo, speaking apparently by authority, expresses the opinion that Mr. Crittenden will not accept an appointment in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, even if tendered to him; and further adds:

"Mr. Crittenden believes that, having accepted a nomination for the office of Governor, and received the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens for that exalted office, he is not at liberty to surrender it without their consent.

"Whether the very general sentiments of the Whigs throughout the country may not induce him to change this conclusion, we cannot say; but we think it will not. We think that he will adhere to his determination not voluntarily to surrender his present office of Governor."

The Journal then goes on to say, that if the legislature should deem his services of more importance in the Senate than in the Gubernatorial chair, and should elect him to fill the vacancy, that he can have no objection to carrying their wishes."

The Western papers are also beginning to teem with speculations about Mr. Clay's movements. The Lebanon (Ohio) Star (whig) of the 15th, presents the following imposing and significant article upon the subject:

Henry Clay.—The friends of this distinguished statesman and patriot in Kentucky, and elsewhere, are urging his election to the United States Senate. Although he will not be a candidate formally, we doubt not that, if elected without any agency or solicitation on his part, he would feel himself bound to accept the legislative appointment. We should rejoice at his return to the Senate. A new administration, chosen by the Whigs, will be installed into office on the fourth of March next, and, as its head is pledged before the nation not to thwart the action of Congress by the use of the monarchical power of the veto, it is more than ever important that the Whigs should send to Congress their most eminent, influential, and wisest statesmen. Who, then, so fit, at such a juncture, when so many delicate and important questions are to be adjusted, as Henry Clay—our glorious old Whig leader—to aid in shaping the policy of the next Congress and administration aright? We regard it as a most fortunate and auspicious event, that, at the very moment of the entry of Gen. Taylor on the duties of his office, pledged to execute the will of Congress and oppose Executive omnipotence, that the vacancy in the Senate from Kentucky may be filled by the ablest practical statesman of the age. Mr. Clay combines within himself, in a greater degree than any man living, the wisdom to devise right measures, with the personal power and influence to carry them through the National legislature. Let the press and the people, therefore speak out, and warmly urge the election of Mr. Clay to the Senate.

Everything, indeed, seems to show, that notwithstanding all which has passed during the campaign, Mr. Clay is destined to play an important part in the coming drama. We should not be much surprised to see him in the Senate of the United States, leading the new administration squadron, and guiding its measures—preparing the nation for his reappearance on the presidential theatre of 1852. In some minds ambition never sleeps. Disappointment only feeds, not extinguishes, the flame, like a certain portion of water thrown upon the fire. At all events, if Mr. Clay does not reappear in the cabinet, he will in all probability exert a commanding and controlling influence over the incoming administration. With this prospect before us—with all the measures and principles of the whig party fastened upon Gen. Taylor—what is the plain duty of the republican party? All *their* principles are at once threatened with destruction, and they must unite like

a band of brothers, and rally around them. Let us, then, dismiss all little divisions --all clamors--all reproaches of each other. Who will not sacrifice all those upon the altar of the public good?

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 14th inst.

The Troubles in Ohio.

As usual in such cases the fault is not all on one side. The aberration began with the Whigs; who having a majority in both Houses at the last session, sought to gain an advantage by dividing the county of Hamilton into two Representative districts,—one choosing three and the other two Representatives. The eight Wards of Cincinnati constituting the first district, are Whig, and the rest of the county Democrats. The eight Wards at the recent election gave a majority of votes for Spencer and Runyan, Whigs, who consequently claim to be elected. The Democrats, on the other hand, paid no regard to the districts, but voted a uniform ticket throughout the county, (city included,) consisting of Messrs Pugh and Pierce of the city, and Messrs. Long, Armstrong and Loedter of other parts of the county, all of whom claim to be elected. The Whigs concede the election of the three last, but insist that Pugh and Pierce are not elected, as they received a less number of votes in the eight wards, (first district,) than Spencer and Runyan, the Whig candidates. They however, in common with the three first, received certificates of election from the County Clerk, which they carried with them to Columbus, duly authenticated. Spencer and Runyan also obtained certificates, from two Justices, who certify that they had a majority in the eight wards.

All that the Democrats contend for at present, is that Pugh and Pierce are *prima facie* entitled to their seats; that having the regular certificates, they are the contestees and not the contestors; and that when the House is organized, they can be ousted by any persons presenting more valid claims. And this, they say, corresponds with their course in all cases within their control. For instance, they admit the *prima facie* title of the Whig claimant from Clinton county, and of the Whig claimant from Scioto and Lawrence, although, being both Sheriffs at the time of the election, they could not by law hold the office of Representative. They, however, received the regular certificates of election, and therefore are entitled to take their seats and hold them until the House shall decide upon their claims.

Most unfortunately, the House is divided so equally in respect to politics, that the admission of the two Whig claimants from the first district of Hamilton county, would be liable to give the control of the House to the Whigs, while the admission of the Democratic claimants would certainly give the control of it to the Democrats. Hence the obstinacy of both parties in the position they have taken.

In regard to the Constitutional right of the Legislature to make a Representative district smaller than a county, C. H. Brough, Esq., in a communication to the Ohio Standard, holds the following language:

"I go to the Constitution, and there find it written that 'the number of Representatives shall be fixed and apportioned by the Legislature, among the several COUNTIES, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age IN EACH.' (Art. 1, sec. 2) I find further, that 'the Representatives shall be chosen by THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTIES respectively.' (Art. 1, sec. 3.) I find that, by the ordinance of 1847, anterior to the constitution, Representatives might be appointed among the 'counties or townships,' for the purpose of territorial government. But the words '*townships*,' are *left out* of the Constitution—a fact which marks the purpose of its framers in a manner that leaves no ground for controversy. They designed that Representatives should be apportioned to counties, and nothing less than counties. [illegible]form history of the State, with no single variation, down to the publication of the last apportionment bill as a law, is full and direct to the same point. It was never considered that it could be done. And the case *Chandler* vs. *Betts*, decided by the House of Representatives in 1845-6, was decided by Whig votes against a Democratic contestee, upon that very proposition. The chairman of the committee which reported upon the case, Hon. S. Mason, an eminent Whig lawyer, declared in his report, that 'to suppose a Representative district less in extent than the county, was to suppose A CONSTITUTIONAL IMPOSSIBILITY!'

"Now, if that clause of the apportionment scheme of last winter, which assumes to direct the manner of electing Representatives in the county of Hamilton, (dividing it [illegible] is to be construed as creating Representative districts less in extent than the *county*, it is in contravention of the constitution—of the clearly manifest design of its framers—of all received opinion and usage in the State—of the decision in the case *Chandler* vs. *Betts*—in short, it is 'CONSTITUTITIONAL IMPOSSIBILITY.'

"Does it attempt to create Representative districts? *No, sir, it does not!* The committee that reported it, *say that such was not their intention.* They say:—

"The bill does not propose to divide the State into Representative districts without reference to county lines, or the existence of counties. The basis of the population is not only preserved as nearly as may be, but the Representatives are apportioned among the several counties. *These five allotted to Hamilton, are Representatives of the country, and not merely of the particular district by which they are chosen.*'"

This paragraph at least shows that the committee who reported the bill were aware that they were trenching very hard upon the Constitution: and that an ingenious argument was necessary to justify their course before the people. Had Cincinnati been Democratic, as well as the rest of the county, who believes that the last Legislature would have meddled with the apportionment? We do not. But, the change having been made, the question is, whether the Democratic members ought not to have submitted to it, until the question of its constitutionality had been decided by the Courts. It may be said that the *principle* involved had already been decided, in the case of Chandler vs Betts. It may also be said, that if a party encroachment until set right by the Courts, such encroachments will be frequent. In the present case, for instance, the election of a U. S. Senator (in place of Mr. Allen, Dem.) depends upon the issue. And yet, the evils resulting from what may be termed a forcible method of resisting the encroachment, are very great. Both the State and the nation are dishonored by it. The Democrats, by assembling, without previous notice, at 8 o'clock, A. M., instead of 10, the usual hour, and then organizing, and swearing in their members, including those whose seats would have been disputed had the Whigs been present, placed themselves in a wrong position before the country, and divided with the Whigs the blame of the disgraceful predicament in which they one and all now find themselves. By this act they furnished the Whigs with a plausible excuse for adopting a separate organization, and thus preventing the formation of a quorum by either party, and of course the transaction of any Legislative business.

By the last accounts, they had been in session eight working days without forming a quorum—the Democrats occupying the Hall day and night, Sunday and all. The excitement is represented to have been very great; and with the irritability consequent upon insufficient or irregular sleep, it will be fortunate if scenes still more disgraceful than any which have thus far occurred, are not enacted in the sequel. We will hope for the best. Ohio is a great State—in point of population the third in the Union—and owes it to herself as well as the country, to bring these irregular proceedings to a speedy close. There must be some mode of adjusting the difficulty, if only the will is not wanting. Where there is will, there is a way.

From the Albany Argus.

The late Election.—The Popular Vote.

We give below the aggregate vote in each State for President, as far as the official returns have been received. Wisconsin, Texas, and Florida, are the only States not included. Their aggregate vote will diminish General Taylor's plurality over General Cass, which thus far is 144 058—making no allowance for South Carolina, (which chooses electors by the legislature, and which was all but unanimous for General Cass.) Their vote will also increase General Taylor's minority of the popular vote, which is thus far 136 931.

The aggregate vote for President, exclusive of the four States named, is 2 813,625—which exceeds the entire vote of all the States in 1844, by 35 501.

	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren
Maine	35 279	40 138	12,124
New Hampshire	14 781	27 763	7,560
Vermont	23 132	10 948	13 837
Massachusetts	61 072	35 284	38,133
Rhode Island	6 993	3 610	708
Connecticut	30 316	27 047	5,003
New York	218 603	114 318	120,510
New Jersey	40 009	36 880	849
Pennsylvania	186,188	172 748	11 207
Ohio	138 396	154 852	35 556
Indiana	69 927	74 696	8 100
Illinois	53 215	56 629	15,804
Michigan	23,940	30,688	10 389
Wisconsin	—	—	—
Iowa	10 617	12 051	1,126
Kentucky	67,142	49 720	—
Missouri	32 671	40 077	—
Arkansas	7,305	8,897	—
Tennessee	64,705	—	—
Mississippi	25,586	26,410	—
Louisiana	18,146	15,254	—
Texas	—	—	—
Alabama	30,482	31,363	—
Florida	—	—	—
Georgia	47,563	44,596	—
Virginia	45,116	46,586	—
North Carolina	43,421	34,869	—
South Carolina, (elected by the Legislature.)			
Maryland	37.702	34 528	103
Delaware	6,440	5,940	80
	1,338,347	1 194,289	280,589

Terrible Conflagration.

The Park Theatre in Ruins--Several other Buildings Damaged--A Woman Burned to Death.

It is our duty, this (Sunday) morning, to chronicle the total destruction, by fire, of the Park Theatre, in this city. This sad event took place on Saturday evening, about a quarter past six o'clock, an hour before the time appointed for the performances to take place. About that time smoke was seen to issue from the rear part of the establishment, which butted on Theatre alley, a small street running in the rear of Park row, from Ann to Beekman streets.

The announcement was made immediately that the Park Theatre was on fire; and in a few minutes afterwards, the smoke poured from every window and skylight in the building. Soon a flame shot forth from the windows, and in an inconceivably short period of time, the whole building was enveloped in fire. When this occurred, the scene was frightfully and terrifically interesting. The dark heavy clouds which were hurried across the firmament by a strong easterly wind, reflected the illumination and lighted up the city so fully that a person could read ordinary sized type at a distance of half a mile from the scene of the conflagration. Crowds of persons, far and near, attracted by the glare, hurried to the scene; the fire bells pealed the alarm, and the whole metropolis was in a state of commotion rarely equalled. The firemen were on the spot with their accustomed and praiseworthy alacrity, and in less time than we have taken to write this much of our narrative, as many as forty streams of water were being directed on the burning edifice.

But [illegible] were of little avail in stopping the progress of the destroying element. The flames whisked and danced, as if in defiance of the attempts to stop their destructive career, and in about half an hour the burning rafters were visible. All hopes of saving the theatre were then abandoned and the firemen directed their attention to prevent the adjoining houses in Ann street, Beekman street and Park Row from being destroyed. Accordingly, they sorrowfully left the theatre to a fate which they were powerless to avert, and played their streams on the property most in danger. Their efforts were crowned with success.

There are various conjectures as to the origin of the fire. M. Martini says he was in the theatre about half-past 1 o'clock, when the smell of vitriol was so strong that Mr. Dawson, who was engaged in the rehearsal of a comedy, was obliged to stop, not being able to go on in consequence thereof, and when the Monplaisir troupe assembled afterward, they were also obliged to suspend their rehearsal. He spoke of the unpleasant smell, and said something about vitriol, when he was told it was gas; but he says he is satisfied it was not the gas which produced such a smell, and he thinks the house must have been filled with an inflammable gas, which caused the whole interior to be wrapped in flames so suddenly. When the fire first broke out there were several ladies belonging to the troupe and ballet, who became very much frightened, and one of them swooning, was rescued by Louis, the servant of M. Monplaisir. All the rest escaped.

It is said by those who were in the theatre at the time, that the fire originated from the scenery taking fire from the gas light over the prompter's stand, which, being of such inflammable material, caused the flames to spread with great rapidity.

Only about one-tenth of all the costumes were saved, which were very valuable, especially those of the Monplaisir troupe. Mr. Hamblin's loss is about $25.000, upon which there was a very trifling insurance. The building belonged to Messrs. Astor and Beekman, and was worth $30,000, upon which there was also a trifling insurance.

The flames communicated to Earle's Hotel, adjoining, the rear of which was partially destroyed. The most of the bedding was safely removed, though the other furniture was considerably broken, and the whole building was flooded with water. The damage to the furniture was fully insured. The injury to the house is probably $2,000, which was insured.

The fire also communicated to Clarke's House, which sustained trifling damage by fire, though the furniture was considerably injured by water. They are both five-story houses, which was the cause of their taking fire so quickly. The Park House, a five story building, was at one time thought in imminent danger, though by the exertions of the firemen it sustained very trifling damage. The Fountain House, adjoining the east end of the theatre, took fire, but was extinguished without material damage. A building in the rear, on Theatre alley, took fire from the heat, but a single stream of water at once extinguished.

In one hour and three quarters from the time the fire was discovered, the flames were subdued, with a loss of property to the amount, including the costly costumes of the theatre, of probably $60,000. It is twenty-eight years since the Park Theatre was burned, and yesterday was the anniversary of the great fire of 1835, when an enormous amount of property was destroyed.

Another Fire—A Woman Burnt to Death.—A fire broke out about half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the building No. 58 Ann street, in which a woman, whose name was not ascertained, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire. The house suffered but little damage.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Slavery in the Colonies, 1776.

The first slaves introduced into this country, were twenty in number, brought by a Dutch ship of war from the coast of Guinea. They were landed, for sale, on James River, in the Colony of Virginia, August, 1620—two hundred and twenty-eight years ago. Negroes thenceforth, soon constituted a species of traffic, more or less, in all the Colonies. At the time of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776 the whole number of them was estimated at 500 000, viz:

Massachusetts	3,500	Delaware	9,000
Rhode Island	4 370	Maryland	80 000
Connecticut	6 000	Virginia	166 000
New Hampshire	629	North Carolina	75.000
New York	15.000	South Carolina	110.000
New Jersey	7,600	Georgia	16,000
Pennsylvania	10 000		
Total			502 133

The census of 1790 exhibited 697.897 slaves, and 59 460 free persons of color: that of 1800 the number of 893 041 slaves; in 1810, 1,194,364; in 1820 1 538,064; in 1830, 2 009,031; and in 1840, 2 487.355.

Since 1808, the importation of slaves has been prohibited by an act of Congress; consequently the increase of 1,285,991 from 1810 to 1840, more than double in twenty years, has been from natural causes.

By the first statement, as above, it is shown that slavery existed in all the American Colonies at their separation from Great Britain. When, and under what forms it was subsequently abolished in seven of the old States, we have not the means of ascertaining at present. Eight other States, since admitted into the Union, have excluded slavery by organic laws, and nine States, added in like manner, have established it within their limits. We annex a table of the number of slaves in the slaveholding States, and the number of free persons of color in the non-slaveholding States, as shown by the census of 1840:

Slave States.	No. slaves.	Free States.	No. free col'd.
Delaware	2 600	Maine	2 355
Maryland	89 737	New Hampshire	537
Virginia	448.987	Vermont	730
N Carolina	241 817	Connecticut	8,105
S. Carolina	327.038	Rhode Island	3,228
Georgia	280.944	Massachusetts	8,669
Alabama	253 532	New York	50.027
Mississippi	195.510	New Jersey	21 044
Louisiana	168 452	Pennsylvania	47,854
Kentucky	182 258	Ohio	17.342
Tennessee	183 059	Indiana	7,165
Missouri	58 240	Illinois	3,598
Arkansas	18.935	Michigan	707
Florida	25 717	Iowa	172
Dist. Columbia	4,694	Wisconsin	185
Total	2,486,726	Total	386,293

In eleven of the free States 1,129 persons are returned as slaves—by what title or degree of servitude we are not informed. These States are: New Jersey, 674; Illinois, 331; Pennsylvania, 64; Connecticut, 17; Iowa, 16; Wisconsin, 11; Rhode Island, 5; New York, 4; Ohio, 3; Indiana, 3; New Hampshire, 1.

Much might be said in defence of the institution, even as it relates exclusively to the comfort and happiness of the slaves. The African race are manifestly inferior to the white, in physical, mental and moral organization, and it is folly to complain of the state of qualified bondage in which they are held, unquestionably for wise purposes and, with proper treatment, much to their advantage.

We shall not pause to inquire by what principle, whether of humanity or interest, several of the old States, were actuated in casting off slavery. It may be, that the expense of the system was greater than the income. We rather suspect that the balance sheet had something to do with the act of emancipation.

[illegible] are now so violent in their denunciations of slavery, that the crime of selling men and women was equally committed by their ancestors, we copy from the New York Express, several scraps of history, furnished by Mr. Erastus Brooks, one of the editors, in a letter from Boston, in 1844.

OLD BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

July 5, 1742.—To be sold, a young, likely, strong and healthy negro woman that is an excellent cook, and can do all sorts of business.—*Evening Post.*

July 5, 1742.—Any person that has one or more negro men to dispose of, will hear of a customer by inquiring of the printer.

September 20, 1742.—To be sold (among a boat's furniture,) a likely negro man, aged twenty-eight, who has followed the sail making trade eight years.—*Evening Post.*

February 8, 1771.—To be sold at auction, a sprightly lad, 18 years old, that can speak French. Inquire of the printer.—*Mass. Gaz. and Post Boy and Advertiser.*

April 19, 1771.—To be sold by public vendue, Wednesday next, at the Court-House and Crown, in Corn-hill, Boston, sundry sorts of household goods, beds, pots and kettles, brass and iron ware, and a *young negro woman* seasoned to the country.—*New England Weekly Journal.*

July 8, 1771.—To be sold, a hearty, likely negro boy, about 20 years of age; has had the small pox; can do every sort of work; would make an excellent servant in the country.

December 17, 1744.—To be sold, a negro woman, about 36 years of age. She has been in Boston from a child. She is a good cook and washer, and can do all sorts of household business in a complete manner, and is a very serviceable negro.—*Eve. Post.*

October 26, 1730.—To be sold, by Mr. David Pippoun, five young negro girls and boys. Also, a white young man, who is willing to serve twelve months for five pounds and prison charges.

Here is an advertisement of a different character:

December 7, 1714.—A fine negro child, of a very good breed, to be given away. Inquire of the printer.—*Evening Post.*

Enough for once. I could send you more, if more were necessary, to show that the present customs of the South were the customs of New England.

E. B.

N. O. Commercial Times.

We are happy to learn by telegraph that California, the first of Mr. Aspinwall's line of Ocean steamers, reached Rio Janeiro, on her way to Panama, after a passage of twenty-six days, which is a very short voyage.

She is expected to leave Panama, on her first regular trip up the coast, on the 5th of January next.

This news of her safe arrival at Rio, on her way out to take place in the line, is of interest to the many who may design being in Panama by the 5th proximo, to take berths in her for California.—*Union.*

Mr. Clay.

"Sylvius," the Washington correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, under date of the 15th instant, writes: "Heretofore I have been skeptical as to the truth of the rumor that Mr. Clay is to be back in the Senate. I can, however, doubt it no longer, as I learn through one who knows the fact beyond doubt, that he freely expressed his wish to return. There was a time when an intimation to this effect would have secured his election without Whig competition. The case may be vastly different just now, as Gov. Crittenden is understood to dread his return to the Senate not a little. Crittenden, as all know, has axes to grind of great importance to himself. He desires to keep Gen. Taylor turning the handle for him. According to the programme which is stretched for *his* administration under Gen. Taylor *the* measures and men are to be by no means as "ultra" as Mr. Clay designs favoring, or, I should write, has heretofore favored. Now, if he should come back, won't he knock into pi the "Taylor Republican party" scheme of elevating Nativists Democrats who have "ratted," Whigs who will sustain any measures for office, and such like men, to the be controlling spirits of the great Whig party. Who that recollects his war upon John Tyler's scheme to use the Whig party for his individual aggrandisement, can fail to believe me that he will strike quite as vigorously at Mr. Crittenden, though he may be ensconced under the shadow of Buena Vista—Taylor's coat tail. Clay is as fearless as ever, while he is no less attached to the principles of his party, and at the same time has given no evidence that he is more reconciled than he was six months ago, to the treatment which Crittenden put upon him to clear his own path to power. Throth, but the re-appearance of the gallant old steed upon the turf *will* be an earnest of rare sport."

The Gold Fever was alluded to, and its dangerous and extravagant mercenariness deprecated from several pulpits in New York on Sunday last. So says the Express, which seems to commiserate the "victims" very much. "The sober second thought," however, will doubtless bring the thing nearly right—diminishing the number emigrating, leading those who now go to take the proper routes, and to use every other wholesome precaution. After pointing out the various routes we have already detailed, the New York Post says:

"If the accumulation of people at Panama should be any thing like that which may be anticipated from the facts before the people, it is extremely doubtful whether the steamers now on their way to that port, around the Cape, will dare to stop. Neither life nor property on the ship or on the shore would be secure, so desperate would the people have become, as they found their means of living and their health wasting in a wilderness, from which there would be no refuge without money, and hardly with. The safest and the cheapest route to California at present is unquestionably around Cape Horn."

On the other hand, the New York Herald endeavors to quiet present fears as to the Isthmus route—stating that only two or three vessels have left the United States for Chagres since the commencement of the excitement, and they were from that port with only about eighty passengers, all told—that about one hundred persons can be conveyed across to Panama in the boats per day—that a large number of idle American vessels were at Valparaiso, Chili, &c, ready to come across—and that besides these there could only be a few wild Indians gathered at Panama. This looks too much like a "lift," however, for the steamers or other vessels from New York for Chagres, for, on the authority of a gentleman just from the gold regions, via Panama, the New York Sun reiterates that there were six thousand South Americans and West Indians there, and that board was six dollars a day in the worst hut. The idea of walking across the Isthmus, as some have proposed, is wholly impracticable, on account of fatality of the climate, crocodiles, snakes, and [illegible] marshy growth along the river.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Chinese War at Hand—In the intelligence brought by the London papers, by the Canada, we find the following:

The Hon. J. W. Davis, Envoy [illegible] Sea, the Imperial Commissioner, on the 31st, at a point on the Canton river, previously fixed upon. From the baffling winds it became doubtful whether the U. S. ship Plymouth, in which Mr. Davis embarked, could get to the place of meeting at the time appointed.

The Secretary of the American Legation intimated this to Seu the day previous to the meeting, requesting that it be postponed. Seu did not attend to the reasonable request; and not finding Mr. Davis at the place agreed upon, he returned to Canton and wrote him an insolent letter. It is said that Mr. Davis has demanded that the letter be withdrawn, and an ample apology made; failing which, he will either blockade the river or proceed north and lay his complaint before the Emperor. We give this as a report, but it appears probable enough. Seu is known to dislike all foreigners, and he would not hesitate to insult the accredited representative of a foreign power. America has two vessels of war in the Canton river, with a line of battle ship and a steamer expected shortly. We cannot anticipate acts of hostility from slight differences imperfectly known; but should action be called for, the United States will have a strong Squadron, which no doubt was sent to the eastern seas with a view to protect and aid in extending commerce.

Important action of the Government in relation to the Gold Region.—According to the following from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Sun, of the 12th inst., the Government is taking steps to prevent the export of gold ore, duty free, from our new mines in California:

"It is rumored, and I have every reason to believe the rumor is true, that the Government in Cabinet Council, on Saturday last, decided to send immediately a number of small vessels of war, brigs and schooners, to enforce an embargo upon all merchant vessels going into the harbors of Monterey, San Francisco and other ports on the coast of California, requiring them to come under bonds not to receive on board for transportation, and part or parcel of the gold ore dug from the public lands or mines on the Sacramento or other parts of the gold region in Alta California."

Carriage springs, Axles, &c.

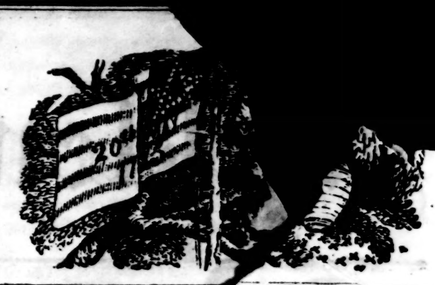
JUST received at the Sign of the Anvil, Columbia, S. C.,

Carriage Springs, Axles, Stump Joints,

Tire Iron, Oval Iron, Spring Iron, Lace Tacks Chair Nails, Coach Varnishes, &c., &c., for sale at as low rates as they can be delivered from Charleston, by

FISHER & AGNEW.

November 1, 1848. 3t*65



THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

CHARLOTTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1848.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to make collections and receipt for the same, in the cities of Philadelphia, N. York, Boston and Baltimore.

THE NEW YEAR.—As this is the last opportunity of addressing our readers, which we shall enjoy before the conclusion of this year, we avail ourselves of it, to tender them our warmest thanks for the past, and present them with our best wishes for the future.

It is now almost a year since we took charge of this paper, a perfect stranger, even in name, to most of our subscribers. During that time we have continued its publication, under difficulties, it is true, and subject to those failings and short-comings from which no similar enterprise can be free, yet in the main successfully, and we are pleased to hope, not altogether without satisfaction to our readers. In the course of that weekly interchange of thoughts and feelings which the relation of editor and subscriber produces and implies, we have come to regard our circle of readers in the light of old and familiar friends with whom we have been used at stated periods, to hold certain private and confidential conflabulations, and in taking leave of them for the present year, we wish them, one and all, in truth and sincerity, a most HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Public Lands.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the Land Office, for a copy of the Daily Globe, containing his Annual Report, from which we glean the following statistics:

The amount of public lands in the States and Territories unsold is estimated at fourteen hundred and forty-two million, two hundred and seventeen thousand and ninety-seven acres, as follows:

Ohio	875.465
Indiana	3,572 645
Illinois	15,995,530
Michigan	25,097.296
Wisconsin	28,863.863
Iowa	29,868,638
Missouri	29,766,740
Arkansas	27.669.207
Louisiana	23,677,775
Mississippi	11,815,040
Alabama	7,516,346
Florida	36,137,137

And the balance in the territory north and west of the Mississippi river, and east of the Rocky Mountains, bounded on the north by the 49th degree of north latitude, east by the Mississippi river, south by the State of Iowa and Platte river, and west by the Rocky Mountains; in the residue of the Northwestern Territory, east of the Mississippi river, and northwest of Wisconsin; in the Indian territory west of the State of [illegible] and south of the Platte river; and in the Territories of Oregon, Upper California, and New Mexico.

MEXICAN BOUNTY LANDS.

The number of [illegible] for 160 acres each issued up to the 30th Nov., 1848, is 39,825; for 40 acres each 3 349; amounting in all to 43,174, and calling for 6,505,960 acres of land, of which 10,793 for 160 acres each, and 1,216 for 40 acres, calling in the aggregate for 1,775,520 acres have been located.

The estimated number of regulars and volunteers entitled to land warrants is 90,000, leaving 46,826 warrants which are still to be issued. The number of warrants issued daily is from 150 to 200, at which rate it would require 266 working days to complete the number still to be issued.

The estimated receipts of cash, on account of the sales of the public lands, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, are stated at $2,834,700; and for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, $2,407,500, provided the usual quantity of fresh lands are surveyed and brought into market, according to the existing practice of the Government.

This supposed falling off in the receipts, as compared with the last year or two, is accounted for by the fact, that very large amounts of the public lands are now being located with Mexican war warrants, instead of money; and so it must be, in a more or less degree, from year to year, until these warrants are all absorbed by locations, and thus withdrawn from competition in the market.

The graduation and reduction of the price of the Public lands, and the cession of Swamp lands to the States in which they are located is recommended.

JUDGE ELLIS.—THE WHIG PRESS.—We have no desire to get up a discussion for or against the merits of any particular individual, and we do not intend to do so now, yet we would ask, why, in the name of common sense, the whig press seems to be so bitter upon the subject of Mr. Ellis's election. In the first instance, we believe nothing can be advanced against Mr. Ellis, as a gentleman of talents and irreproachable character: so much for that part of the matter. But besides this, it is known that four of the staunchest members of their own party voted for him, and that without these votes he could not have been elected. If they are so much hurt at the defeat of Judge Battle, let them call their own friends to account. THEY did it, not the Democrats. And, after all, which party has reaped all the benefit arising out of it? By how many votes was Mr. Badger re-elected? One. And Mr. Ellis' removal or failure to vote, gave him that one. On the final ballott, there were 165 votes cast, of which Mr. B.

—had Mr. Ellis voted, there would have been 166, leaving a tie. Now, gentlemen, after receiving the advantage of anything, it is in bad taste to grumble at it.

We do not pretend to accuse Mr. Ellis of any overt act, or improper understanding with the opposite party. We deem him totally incapable of any such conduct, still the fact is none the less apparent, that his election secured that of Mr. Badger.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.— One of the best jokes of the season is the reason assigned by the Post-master General for his recommendation to charge postage on newspapers by the weight:—that it will prevent them being put into the office wet! Admirable idea that, keeping a paper back a day or two for the purpose of drying to bring it within the weight prescribed. We confess, that we lean rather strongly to the idea that a public officer should have some acquaintance with the matter upon which he pretends to treat. We have no wish to complain, but we cannot but think that the accommodation of the public, rather than the accumulation of revenue is the primary intention and object in the establishment of post offices, a fact which Mr. Johnson seems to have forgotten. That the receipts of the Post-Office department have exceeded its expenditures, appears to us a very doubtful recommendation. Economy is one thing, and parsimony another, and we rather fear that the administration of the post-office department, excellent in many respects, is not slightly liable to this latter imputation. Without fully endorsing the following caustic remarks, which we copy from the Muscogee Democrat, it strikes us that they contain not a little truth:

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS. —This dignitary, not content with being considered by the public incompetent and parsimonious in the administration of the duties of his office, must needs, on sending in his last report to Congress, "write himself down an ass," of the longest eared species! Two of his recommendations, as to newspaper postage, will demonstrate the stupidity of the man, beyond contradiction. One is, that of charging postage on newspapers by weight, in order, as he says, to a "discontinuance of the practice of depositing newspapers in the mails before they are dry. Now, as newspapers cannot be printed unless the paper is wet, a requisition like that proposed would be impracticable, consistent with the means of printers or the early mailing of newspapers. It would take an extensive drying-room, with furnace attached, &c., for several days, to dry the printed sheets of an ordinary office. Besides, what use would there be in such a provision, when, on all the horse-mails and stage routes of the country, the paper mail bags are exposed to drenching from every rain that falls? If the papers are dry when sent, there is no security of their remaining so an hour after they leave the post-office where they are deposited.

A second recommendation is, that all newspapers should be *pre-paid*—by the publishers, we presume, as they are now pre paid, quarterly, by subscribers. This would break up half the printing offices in the country, if carried out—the cost to an office like ours ranging from $700 to $1000 per annum. Oh! Mr. Cave Johnsing—Mr. Cave Johnsing, oh! What a simpleton art thou, to suppose that the people would stand any such barrier as you propose, in the way of a free diffusion of intelligence!

On the contrary, the public interest demands, and the public will requires, that the postage on newspapers and periodicals should be reduced to the lowest rates, if not taken off altogether. The latter would, indeed, be more consonant to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, as it would tend to a wider dissemination of knowledge among men, and the greater security of popular government, which rests essentially upon the intelligence of the people. Away, then, we say, with all unnecessary restrictions upon the circulation of newspapers through the community—and away with Mr. Cave Johnson from the head of a Department which he has not [illegible] *Democrat.*

California.

Knowing the absorbing interest connected with everything having a relation to the [illegible] of California, we have occupied a considerable amount of our space in this number with articles upon that subject. It would seem to be placed beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt that large amounts of gold have been obtained, and are still being obtained in that region, and that labor commands what, in the States, would be considered a most exorbitant price. This much appear to be certain, but whether, and how far, the bright visions of all the enthusiastic adventurers who may seek that territory in the hopes of meeting with brilliant success and of amassing splendid fortunes, will be realized, is quite another matter, and we confess that with us, the project of emigrating to California would be a matter which, in the classic language of Sir Patrick O'plenipo, would require a "deal of mighty nice considerations."

The emigration is already immense, far beyond the present means of the colony to support, producing an over-supply of labor and a dearth of the necessaries of life, and of course enhancing the cost of the latter, while it depreciates the value of the former. And although there is unquestionably a very large extent of territory from which gold may be obtained, still the reasonable presumption is, that those extraordinarily rich deposites, from which very large daily returns can be realized, are necessarily limited, and will soon be monopolized, while the neglect of agriculture, superinduced by the feverish pursuit of gold, together with the rapid influx of a non-producing population, will raise and sustain the price of living at a standard far beyond the reach of those working for more moderate returns.

It is a fact which every one who reads the papers and then looks around him, cannot have failed to notice, that the gold fever is particularly moderate in those States where the people have been once bit by it. As yet we have heard of very few practical miners, from this section at least, who even talk of going, until they know something more about it.

We do not pretend to say that much ultimate advantage will not result from the discovery of these mines, but we feel certain, that with many who go our, the hot fever will be succeeded by a *very* cold chill, before they get back.

In ten years, things will have assumed an aspect of permanent prosperity. In ten months, there will be a *slight* change in the views of a good many people.

A New York paper says that there are more dry goods on their way to California than all the men, women, and children there could make up in a year supposing them to do nothing else.

MR. CLAY.—The indications seem to point pretty strongly to this gentleman's return to the United States Senate, unless, indeed, Mr. Crittenden contrive to be chosen in preference to him. That this latter gentleman should feel powerfully opposed to Mr. Clay's return to public life, as the veteran would inevitably assume the leadership of the Whig party, and, still retaining his energies unabated, and his prejudices, if possible, strengthened, his appearance would be the signal for the dissolution of the anomalous Taylor Republican, no-party party, of which Messrs. Crittenden and Clayton would fain constitute themselves the leaders.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.—ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—We copy from the Fayetteville Carolinian the following letter to the editor, announcing the most prominent event of the session:

RALEIGH, Dec. 21. 1848.

The scenes of the last two days have been not a little boisterous. On Tuesday, Stanly introduced a resolution instructing the Speaker to inform the Hon. John W. Ellis of his election as Judge, and requesting his acceptance of that office. The object of this move was doubtless to deprive Mr. Ellis of his seat. Some debate ensued, which was, however, cut off by the special order. Again on Wednesday the question was agitated until 12 o'clock, the hour appointed to go into an election for U. S. Senator. Then began the excitement in earnest.—When Mr. Ellis' name was called, he rose and asked to be excused from voting. He was going on to make some remarks in reference to his position, but being out of order, he desisted.

Three ballots occurred for Senator before an election was secured. Reich, dem., bolted and refused to vote. And it was understood that if another ballot was found necessary, he would vote for Badger. On the third ballot, Badger was elected. The whigs applauded tremendously when the result was announced, so great their savage joy over the defeat of "Clingman and the devil," to use an expression of their own.

At the north it will be claimed as a free soil victory, and they will claim it so correctly; for the whigs in North Carolina will support anything that he dictates.

Judge Battle's resignation has just been read.

THE ÆOLIANS.—On Monday last, this talented company performed in the Court house here, before a large and highly respectable audience. We cannot pretend to any judgment in such matters, further than to know when we ourselves are pleased, and can truly say that were so in the very fullest sense of the word upon that occasion. And from the notices of the press in other places, it affords us pleasure to perceive that our opinion is borne out by the verdict of the public.

The members of this company are highly estimable in private life, and really deserve all the success with which they may meet.

Graham County.

We notice among the legislative proceedings, that the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to which was referred the bill to establish a new county by this name, has reported unfavourably to the project.

This county was intended to have been formed out of a part of Rowan, Iredell, and Mecklenburg. We have no doubt that this disposition of the matter will meet the views of the people of this county, a large majority of whom, without distinction of party, are opposed to any further division. And even in that corner intended to be included within the limits of the new county we question much whether the project would find many supporters.

Major General of this Division.

The following is the Official Vote for this Officer:

7th BRIGADE (Brigadier GEN. LEACH.)

			WHEELER.	GAITHER.
64th Regiment,	Rowan	Co.	28	15
87th	do	do	8	35
88th	do	do	7	28
63d	do	do	17	11
			60	89
				60
				29

10th BRIGADE (Brigadier GEN. LOGAN.)

			WHEELER.	GAITHER.
76th Regiment,	Rutherford	Co.	4	24
77th	do	Polk do	0	11
78th	do	Rutherford Co.	3	6
79th	do	Cleaveland	20	2
70th	do	Lincoln	22	1
71st	do	Gaston	22	5
95th	do	Catawba	17	2
Troop of Cavalry			0	3
			88	54
			54	
Wheeler's majority,			34	

11th BRIGADE (Brigadier GEN. NEEL.)

68th Regiment,	Mecklenburg	Co.	9	6
62d	do	Cabarrus	19	3
69th	do	Union	19	6
Volunteer Rgt. (Col. Queary)			0	9
60th Regiment, Montgomery, no returns.				
61st Regt., Stanly, no returns.				
			47	24
			24	
			23	
Wheeler's maj. in 10th Brigade				34
do do 11th do				23—57
Gaither's maj. in 7th Brigade				29
Wheeler's majority in the Division				28

Col. Wheeler is therefore elected.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. McLane presented the memorial of Elizabeth Haughery and referred the same to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb of Georgia in the chair, and resumed the consideration of bills on the private calendar, in the order in which they were left unfinished at the close of the last session.

A bill for the relief of Lyon and Howard, after debate, was informally passed over.

A bill for the relief of Jeremiah Moore, after considerable discussion, was ordered to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it "do pass."

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris, was after much debate, ordered to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it "do not pass."

The Committee then rose, and reported accordingly; when on motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia it was ordered that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the House then by a vote of 66 to 63, at 20 minutes before three, adjourned.

The bill yesterday reported by Mr. Benton, in the Senate, authorizing the government to contract with Messrs. Aspinwall and others, of New York, for the transportation by steam of the public stores, mails, &c., across the isthmus of Panama, when their proposed railroad over that isthmus shall have been completed, is likely to give rise to an important and interesting debate, when it shall come up for consideration, involving not only the relative advantages of the Panama and the Tehuantepec routes; but the policy which induced our Government to yield their demand to the right of a way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, as one of the conditions of the late treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico.

The Mexican Commissioners, it will be recollected, declined complying with this demand of our Government, on the ground that the grant had previously been made to the British Government; and an expired arrangement, it is understood, has since been renewed with Mr. Mackintosh by the Mexican Government.

The proposed Tehuantepec route (by a ship canal) is nearly a thousand miles nearer to New Orleans by water than is the Panama route, over which the proposed railroad of Mr. Aspinwall and others is to be constructed.

The distance across the isthmus of Panama, it will be seen from the map, is about sixty miles, and across the isthmus of Tehuantepec about 100 miles.

A ship canal across the latter, it has long since been ascertained by surveys, can be very easily made, and with very slight excavations, except in the very miles of territory which lie between the head waters of the Hussacuasco river, on the Atlantic side, and those of the Chimalapa river, on the Pacific; both of which rivers, it has long since been ascertained, can be easily rendered navigable to within these few intervening miles.

It was probably to this route and to this arrangement with Mr. Mackintosh that Mr. Cameron referred in his remarks of yesterday.

As we, however, have failed to secure from Mexico the right of way over this route, and have secured such right from New Granada, across the isthmus of Panama, the contract of Messrs. Aspinwall and others, with the latter Government, and their proposition to transport the mails, Government supplies, &c., at three-fourths the sum now paid for the transportation of the mails alone from New York to Liverpool, have become matters of great importance to this country, as upon the granting of their application to Congress, it is understood, the construction or non construction of the proposed railroad will in some measure depend.—*Balt. Sun.*

WASHINGTON, December 18.

In the Senate, memorials were presented asking aid for the construction of a Railroad and line of Magnetic Telegraph from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

On motion by Mr. Douglas, the bill for the admission of California as a State into the Union was taken up, and he moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Berrien moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. An interesting debate ensued, in which Messrs. Berrien, Douglas, Butler, Yulee, Bright, Westcott, and Niles participated, when the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Douglas to refer the bill to the Committee on the Territories, and it was lost—yeas 24, nays 25. *The bill was then referred to the Committee on the* Judiciary.

The importance of this result is derived from the fact that the Committee on the Territories consists of four members from the Free States, and but one from the Slave States; whereas the Committee on the Judiciary has a majority from the Slave States.

Mr. Downs submitted a motion directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the establishment of a Mint in California.

Mr. Miller submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between our Government and that of Spain relative to the pur[illegible] to-morrow. Cuba. [illegible]

The President's message was then taken up, and the various portions of it referred to the appropriate Committees. That part relative to the construction of a Railroad across the isthmus of Panama gave rise to a debate, in which Messrs. Breese, Hale, Allen, Clark and Reverdy Johnson participated. The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House the Speaker presented several communications from the Executive Departments.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the deficiencies in the service for the current year, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Root, instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill for the government of the new Territories with the Wilmot Proviso incorporated in it, was laid on the table—ayes 106 noes 82. [We think the effect of this vote is to lay the resolution on the table with the motion to re-consider.]

Mr. Giddings submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill authorizing the male residents of the District to express an opinion as to whether slavery should be abolished or not. The resolution was laid on the table—ayes 106, noes 77. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The President this day transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Hon. A. H. Sevier as Commissioner and A. B. Gray as Surveyor to run the Boundary line between Mexico and the United States.—*Char. Mercury.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1848.

On analyzing the vote given yesterday on Mr. Root's resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill prohibiting slavery in our Territories, you will find that five Democrats and one Whig from the Free States voted with the South. The Democrats are Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Sawyer, Miller, Leffler, and Richardson. The Whig is Mr. Cranston, of Rhode Island. From the South, one man only of those who voted went for the resolution—Mr. Roman, of Maryland. The exceptions are so trifling, that it is clearly an issue, now, irrespective of parties, between the Free and Slave States. From the beginning of these anti-slavery aggressions, as the North has been steadily gaining and the South losing, the result is not doubtful unless some new element of power, beyond votes in Congress, can be brought to control it. I have conversed with several Northern and Western Democrats, and they say that the late Presidential election, in which a majority of the South joined with the great Whig Free Soil party of the North in making a President, conclusively shows that they have been deceived as to the strength of this question in the South. That the South, not being true to itself, cannot expect aid from them; and that as this is a very disadvantageous issue for them in the Free States, they will settle it, in some way or other, at this Congress, and then beat the Whigs on the old issues. This policy will prevail, I suppose, unless some of the Southern States put a check in the wheel. The Legislatures of South Carolina and Virginia, now being in session, are looked to with great interest, as both of them, virtually, by their resolutions last year, declared they would not submit to such legislation. What will be done have in a great measure depends upon the course of those States.—*Cor. Charleston Mercury.*

IEPORTANT MOVEMENTS.—We learn from the Charleston Courier of Monday, that on Friday last, the Southern members of Congress held a meeting to deliberate on the course to be pursued to resist the assaults of the abolitionists.

The Hon. Thomas Metcalf, Senator from Kentucky, was called to preside, and Hon. A. W. Venable, Representative from North Carolina, acted as Secretary.

A committee consisting of one from each slave-holding State, was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and report on the 15th January next; Mr. Calhoun is a member of the committee.

The Bank Question.—On Saturday last, after an exciting and protracted debate, the House of Representetives adopted the following Resolutions in relation to the Bank of the State:

1. *Resolved*, That it is unwise and inexpedient for a State to engage in Banking, or to subject its resources to the casualties of Banking institutions.

2. *Resolved*. That the Bank of the State is founded on this erroneous policy, and exposes the public treasury and the public faith to the hazards incident to Banks.

3. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to re charter the Bank of the State.

The third Resolution was, on motion of Gen. ADAMS of Richland, amended as follows:

And it is declared that this General Assembly does not regard such a declaration of opinion as calculated, or intended to violate the faith of the State, or the security of the foreign creditors.

Resolutions of a similar character was passed in the Senate on the same day.—*Pal. State Banner.*

Romance and Flogging in the Navy.—A romantic incident occurred on board the U S. ship North Carolina the other day. One of the hands who had enlisted in the naval service, and been on board the North Carolina at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for some months, was sentenced to receive a dozen with the cats for disobedience of orders When brought to the gangway the sailor refused to strip, as is usual on such occasions. The Boatswain's mate stood ready with cats in hand, and the Quartermasters were provided with lashing to seize the culprit to the grating and the gangway. Thereupon the sailor was stripped of all his clothing but his pantaloons; when lo! *he* was suspected by certain unmistakable indications of being a *woman*, and so *he* proved? She was reprieved and ordered into confinement to await the decision of the Secretary of the Navy whether she shall be discharged from the service or not. We gather the above from the Brooklyn Advertiser. This is the first instance that we have ever heard of a woman enlisting in our Naval service, though it is by no means an uncommon occurrence in the Commercial service.—*Boston Bee.*

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. John L. Parker, Mr. JAMES MURPHY to Miss ELIZABETH C., daughter of Capt. Wm. Chunn.

In Rowan County, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. WILLIAM S. MACAY to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Maj. R. Lowry.

DIED,

In this County, on the 20th inst., Mr. PHILIP HOOVEL, aged about 83 years.

In this Town, on the 29th inst., Mr. WILLIAM SANDRY, aged 46 years a native of Cornwall, England.

REMOVAL.

HAS removed to Davidson College, where he can at all times be found unless absent on professional business.

September 27, 1848. 3m'57

DOCTOR ROBERT GIBBON

HAVING removed from Lancaster Dist. S. C., respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine and and Surgery to the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity.

☞ Office, No. 7, White Row, Sadler's Hotel.

R. H. McILVAINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Charlotte, N. C.,

☞ Office a few doors below Mrs. Johnston's Hotel

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a large and splendid assortment of carriages, which he will sell cheaper than the same description of vehicles have ever been offered in the southern country. C. OVERMAN.

Charlotte, N, C., May 17, 1848. 37'1y.

DR. E. N. HUTCHISON

OFFERS his services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.

Office at Major Kerr's Hotel.

August 16, 1848. tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John O'Farrell, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the same, either by Note or account are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

N. B.—The accounts are now ready, and must be closed up.

THOS. O'FARRELL, Adm'r.

☞ *The papers of the above estate, are placed in the hands of* Capt. GREEN W. CALDWELL, *for settlement.*

Oct. 25, 1848. tf'61

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, will take place at Chesterville, on Thursday, the 11th of January next, to take into consideration the Reports of the Committees appointed at the last meeting, and such other matters as may be deemed necessary. There will be a meeting of the Directors at the same time and place.

EDWARD G. PALMER, President.

December 13, 1848. tm'67

NEGRO HIRING.

30 NEGROES will be hired out on the 1st of January, 1849, belonging to the Heirs of W. H. McLeary, among which are some valuable Gold miners.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Guardian.

Charlotte, December 13, 1848. th'67

NEGRO HIRING.

THE Negroes belonging to James M. Hutchison, Minor, will be hired out, in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January, 1849.

The Houses and Lots in Charlotte belonging to said Estate, will also be rented at the same time and place.

B. MORROW, Guardian.

December 13, 1848. th'67

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Court, I will sell, on the 4th day of January, 1849, at the residence of the late Dr. S. H. Smith, dec'd., a likely

NEGRO BOY,

named Anderson, about 22 years of age, belonging to the Estate of said Smith.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the balance of the Negroes belonging to said Estate will be hired out for the ensuing year.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. GRIBBLE, Adm'r.

December 13, 1848. 3t'67

NEGRO HIRING.

THE NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of James H. Orr, dec'd., will be hired out, in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January, 1849.

JNO. A. YOUNG, Guardian.

Charlotte, December 13, 1848. th'67

CAMDEN HOTEL.

The undersigned has again leased this commodious Establishment. Grateful for past favors, he hopes that his proximity to the Rail-Road Depot, the conveyances at hand to be transported from it, the improved management of the Stables connected with the Hotel, and the care and attention bestowed upon his Table, will induce and secure a continuance of that patronage hitherto so generously given to his House.

The Cheraw and Charlotte Stages always call for passengers whenever required.

Drovers will find spacious lots prepared for every kind of stock.

Nov. 29. 6 t'66 B. P. BOYD.

J. A. SADLER'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to return his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal and generous patronage which has been extended to him since opening the above house, and hopes, by constant attention to business and unwearying efforts to promote the comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has excellent stabling, faithful and experienced ostlers, and keeps his table supplied with the best which the market affords, and hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES A. SADLER.

Charlotte, April 5, 1848. 1y'31

Invaluable Family Companion.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. paper 50 cents; bound 75 cents. Mail to any part—Postage 9½ cents.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cents postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height rom head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

March 30, 1848. 1y'30

State of North Carolina,

Union County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1848.

Simeon Marsh, adm'r. of [illegible] vs. George W. Treadaway and others. } Justice's Judgment levied on land.

IN this Case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, G. W. Treadaway, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the said Court, that publication be made six weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the said County of Union, at the Court-House in Monroe, on the first Monday of January next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to the plaintiff's use, and a Venditioni Exponas will issued for sale of the same.

Witness, *John McCollum*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of October, A. D. 1848.

JOHN McCOLLUM, C. C. C.

October 25, 1848. 6t'61 [Printer's fee $5.]

SOLD OUT.

I have sold my stock of Groceries to Mr. John Phelan, all those indebted to me by account will please call and settle immediately by cash or note—my old accounts must be settled.

R. H. BRAWLEY.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 20, 1848. tf'21

HOTCHKISS, FENNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Water St., New York.,

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part as follows:

SUGARS, of all kinds. COFFEE, Rio and other styles.

TEAS.—Imperial, Gun-powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests.

TOBACCO, from the best Virginia factories, of various brands.

SEGARS.—Regalia, Principe, and other choice brands, also medium quality in great variety.

Imported Wines and Liquors

of every description in casks of all sizes. Also Domestic Liquors of all kinds.

In calling your attention to the above advertisement, we can confidently offer the assurance that any orders entrusted to us will be filled to your entire satisfaction, at the lowest prices the market will afford. When you visit our city, we most respectfully solicit you to call and examine our stock.

June 28, 1848. 6m'44

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by book-account, previous to the 1st of January, 1848, are requested to call and make settlement, by cash or note, as my books prior to that date must be closed up. In my absence, Mr. R. M. Sterling will make settlements for me. E. TERRES.

Charlotte, N. C., August 9, 1848. 50tf

From the Baltimore American.

California and its Gold.

We are indebted to a friend, at present residing at San Francisco, in California, for a copy of the "Polynesian," published at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, which contains some interesting items respecting the gold mines of California. We copy from it the following account of a trip to the mines made by one of the seekers after the golden treasure:

From San Francisco, our road lay through the valley of the Pueblo to San Jose, a distance of about 60 miles. A lovelier country eye of mine never gazed on—the level prairies completely matted with flowers of every hue, traversed here and there with streams, together with the "cattle on the thousand hills," presented a beautiful picture. All that was wanting in my mind to heighten the effect, and, indeed, without which I thought it incomplete, was a number of snug New England farm-houses scattered along the valley, and embosomed in the trees near the road the "village church" should pierce the clouds with its glistening spire; instead of which a short time in the road brought us in sight of the dingy tile-covered mission of Saint Clara. The road leads from this to San Joaquin, which we forded and passed on to Sutter's Fort, through a country of great richness, and apparently capable of supporting an immense population. But not a human being was to be seen; rancheros and all had been deserted, and Americans, Californians, and Indians had all gone to the "gold diggings." On arriving at Sutter's, however, we found at the fort a young Manchester. The blacksmith, the turner, the carpenter, and, indeed, mechanics of every trade, are actively engaged at their various callings, and all aiming at one grand object, viz: the means of washing the gold at the mines, which are some 40 miles above the fort.

After leaving the fort, we passed along the banks of the "American Fork," as this branch of the Sacramento is called, and soon commenced ascending the hills which stretch out from the base of the great Sierra Nevada. About noon we stopped to prepare a cup of coffee and partake of a lunch; and while the fire was being kindled, one of our party dipped up a tin cup full of the sand from the bed of the little brook which ran gurgling past, washed it, and at the bottom found some four or five pieces of gold. This was our first attempt at gold digging. About sun-set we arrived at the saw mills of Capt. Sutter, where the gold was first discovered, while digging the mill-race. We had ridden over gold, silver, platina, and iron mines some 25 or 30 miles, and over a road, too, where a city cab could travel with ease and perfect safety, and through a country blooming in flowers and sparkling with springs.

Should I relate to you all that I have been told in regard to the mines since I arrived (but a few hours) I am fearful you would think the savor fishy. As near as I can ascertain, there are about one thousand white men engaged in gold digging thus far. The term "white man" is used in contradistinction to "Mormon." These last named fanatics, with the sly Brannan at their head, are quite numerous, having laid claim to a large proportion of the gold region, demanding 30 per cent. of the ore from all persons digging thereon. This fact will undoubtedly lead to trouble and perhaps bloodshed. Those of the "white men" who have last arrived from the sea coast have stated their determination not to pay any per centage, and swear that whatever has already been paid shall be "choked out" of Brannan. This disinterested man, when last at San Francisco, arranged all his affairs and passed receipts with every one with whom he had business, stating, with a very lengthened phiz, that perhaps he should not survive to return, as the miners had threatened to shoot him, but that duty urged him onward.

Thus far the gold has been obtained in the most primitive manner, by washing the earth in tin pans, wooden bowls, Indian baskets, &c. The average I am told has been $16 per day for each man engaged, and the deeper the soil is dug the richer it becomes. One man obtained over $30 in one washing—say fifteen minutes. I was told by an old miner that not more than one-half of the gold is secured in the present rude careless way of working. With a proper machine and the use of quicksilver, double the amount could be taken from the same soil. The largest amount taken by one person in one day was $200. The pieces are of an extraordinary size, the largest weighing half an ounce. The mountains have been explored on every side, and gold found on every creek. It is the opinion of all that 30 or 40,000 persons could be easily employed on the ground now explored. Nor is gold the only mineral discovered here. Platina has been found in one place in some considerable quantity, and very extensive mines of silver ore have recently been discovered within five miles of the saw-mill, and are said to be very rich. Iron is also very abundant, and will pay about 85 per cent.

The richness of the soil in the immediate neighborhood of the mines is most astonishing. Farms can be made in every direction that will feed all the miners that can be employed. The climate is found to be very healthy and free from the chilly winds that howl around the sea-coast. The granite of the mountains is said to be equal to the celebrated Quincy, and a beautiful quarry of marble has been discovered on the Consumnes river; specimens of which will, before many years, adorn the fronts of public buildings in your flourishing city.

"The cry is still they come." While writing this, two men have just arrived from a valley some five or six miles distant, bringing with them two hundred and fifty dollars worth of gold obtained in five days.

The San Francisco Star, alluding to the excitement produced by the gold fever, says:

Every seaport as far South as San Diego, and every interior town, and nearly every rancho, from the base of the mountains in which the gold has been found to the mission of San Luis south, has become suddenly drained of human beings. Americans, Californians, Indians, and Sandwich Islanders; men, women, and children, indiscriminately. Should there be that success which has repaid the efforts of those employed for the last month during the present and next—as many are sanguine in their expectations, and we confess to unhesitatingly believe probable—not only will it witness the depopulation of every town, the desertion of every rancho, and the desolation of the once promising crops of the country, but it will also draw largely upon adjacent territories; awake Sonora, and call down upon us, despite her Indian battles, a great many of the good people of Oregon.

We have, by every launch from the embarcadero of New Helvetia, returns of enthusiastic gold seekers, heads of families, to effect the transportation of their households to the scene of their successful labors; or others merely returned to more fully equip themselves for a protracted, or, perhaps, permanent stay. Spades, shovels, picks, wooden bowls, Indian baskets for washing, &c., find ready purchasers, and are very frequently disposed of at extortionate prices.

The gold region, so called, thus far explored, is about one hundred miles in length and twenty in width. These imperfect explorations contribute to establish the certainty of the placers extending much further South, probably three or four hundred miles as we have before stated, where it is believed to terminate about a league North of the point at which it was first discovered.

There is an area explored within which a body of 50 000 men can advantageously labor without maliciously interfering with each other.

In another place it is said:

The Mormons have laid claim to a large portion of the Territory, and demand a per centage of the ore taken therefrom. An express has been sent to the Salt Lake settlement, where about 10,000 Mormons are located. There is a rumor that equally rich mines have been discovered in that region, and that the Mormons encamped there are engaged in mining operations. If this be not true, the whole Mormon force will probably muster and come to the Sacramento for the purpose of digging gold.

Correspondence of the Norfolk (Mass.) Democrat.

BOSTON, December 9, 1848.

Newspapers.

The manifest improvement in the spirit of many of our public journals, and especially the ever-widening circulation given to religious intelligence, are topics of cheering interest to the good of every name. Still it must be admitted, there are imperfections even in the best.

The first lines of the following, from the Watchman and Reflector, furnish a rebuke for some who might be expected to be restrained from vituperation, out of respect for "the meekness and gentleness" of their acknowledged Leader, if not from regard for their own character.

At the same time, the closing sentences will meet a most cordial response from every true friend of religion and humanity:

"There are among us papers, styled religious, which excite the worst passions and bitterest feelings of our nature. Papers which abound in fierce denunciation and harsh invective—which vitiate the taste, darken the conscience, breathe a blight upon charity, poison the well-springs of thought and action. But the paper which being called religious, is true to its name, is a useful, wealth imparting guest. It is the teacher of the young; the companion of the aged. It does not, like the ponderous tome, repel the laborer whose leisure moments are few and far between; it wearies not the child; it tasks not too heavily the sluggish intellect of the silver haired. It grows not old, for its life, drawn the from purest sources, is perpetually renewed. Its interest does not fail, for it speaks of the boundless, the infinite.

"Speed on then, thou winged sheet, far over the West and South. Awaken thou the sleeper, brighten dark places, add fervor to piety and warmth to prayer. Pause not! waver not! speed on! speed on!!"

One would think, that in this age of wonders—in the grandeurs of benevolent enterprise, in the general advancement of Christianity, now gladdening every sect, in the remaining obstacles from ignorance, prejudice and wickedness, yet to be overcome by the simple power of truth and love, and in the interesting changes of the world, one would think there might be found enough to occupy the columns of the public journal, without wounding the spirit and perverting public taste with bitter reproaches and sarcasm. Could those who, from their station, wield a kind of omnipotence over public sentiment, could they at once come up to the high purpose of encouraging, without partiality, every noble enterprise, and of printing "no line which, dying, they would wish to blot," the happy results, it is believed, would appear in the augmented numbers of good citizens and good Christians.

A. D.

FISHER & AGNEW,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

HAVE now on hand, and offer for sale the following articles, at reduced prices for Cash, viz

20 Doz. Ames' Spades, at $11 50 per doz.
20 " " Shovels, at $10 50 " "
50 " Best Warranted Axes, at $1 12½ each;
1500 lbs. best Cast Steel, at 18 cents per lb.;
1000 " best Cast Ginsan Steel, at 18 cts, do.;
500 " Common " " at 14 " "
200 " Gin Bristles, at 62½ cents per lb.;
50 kegs best Rifle Powder, at $5 per keg;
25 " " blasting Powder, at $3 50 per keg;
20 bbls. Calcined Plaster, at $3 per bbl.;
36 best Steel-faced Anvils, at 10 cents per lb.;

Together with a complete assortment of Bellows, Vices, Screw Plates, Socks, Ranges, Dies, Hand-Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Files, &c.

Guns, Pistols,

And every article usually kept in a Hardware Store.

Oct, 1848. 4t65

THIRTY ROMANCES FOR $2.

WHICH is all that is asked, per annum, for the greatest paper in the world, which will be issued the first week in January, 1848, under the title of

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It will contain forty columns of the most valuable and interesting Romance reading ever presented to the American public.

Among its contents will be the famous novel of

ROBERT MACAIRE IN ENGLAND,

By *G. W. M. Reynolds*, the celebrated author of "Life in London," and "Ellen Munroe."

Also, *Alexander Dumas'* last and best production

BRAGELONNE, THE SON OF ATHOS.

Translated expressly for the NEWS OF THE WORLD, by one of the best linguists of the age, *Thomas Williams*, Esq.

Our space will not permit us to give any detailed list of the great store of reading that its mammoth columns will contain; but every family that wishes to have a whole library of reading, will be sure to subscribe immediately. All subscribers who remit their $2 prior to February 1st, will receive a copy of DICK'S superb steel engraving of

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THE TIMES,

EDITED BY DUFF GREEN.

THIS paper will be, as far as practicable, a full, fair, and candid record of passing events; but its chief purpose is to counteract the abolition movement by unmasking the designs, motives, and end of political abolition; to demonstrate that its principles are as hostile to the rights, property, interests, prosperity, and liberty of the north, as to the rights and property of the south; and, by appeals to their intelligence and patriotism, to unite the wise and good of all parties, in every section, in a common effort to strengthen and perpetuate the Union.

The TIMES will be published weekly in Washington City, and sent to subscribers, through the mail, for $2 50
For 5 copies 10 00

Publication office Pennsylvania avenue, corner o Four-and-a-half street.

AGENTS.

Brook, Shillington & Co., Washington.
Hugh Latham, Alexandria.

Stage Line.

THE undersigned would inform the travelling public, that he is now running a line of

TWO-HORSE HACKS,

weekly between Charlotte, and Lincolnton, N. C., has good horses, and substantial and comfortable HACKS, and the time of leaving Charlotte for the West, is 8 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday morning of each week.

In addition to the above, the subscriber is prepared with suitable vehicles, to convey travellers, at any time, in any direction, to or from Lincolnton, at very moderate charges. Residence, Lincolnton, N. C., east end of the Town. JAMES WELLS.

Lincolnton, Nov. 10, 1847. 313 tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1848!

BEST AND MOST POPULAR OF THE MAGAZINES!!

THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The immense success of this Magazine in 1847, beyond that of any cotemporary, renders it certain that it will close the year 1848 with the *largest circulation in the United States!*

As a Ladies' Magazine it stands without a rival, in the taste, usefulness and novelty it displays, as also in being the *text-book of fashion in all our Eastern cities.*

As a Pictorial Magazine it far exceeds any rival, as the richness and beauty of its illustrations in 1847 prove. It gives *more of Sartain's splendid mezzotints than any other periodical.*

NEW TYPE AND SPLENDID PAPER.

The January number, to be ready on the fifth of December, will be in entirely new type, and with a new and more beautiful style of paper.

ORIGINAL STORIES ILLUSTRATED.

A great feature of this Magazine for 1848 will be the publication of original stories, illustrated by original engravings, an enterprize so costly as heretofore to have been ventured on only by this periodical. Mrs. Stephens, the greatest of living female authors, has already written a thrilling tale to be thus illustrated; and others will also be given.

A PRIZE NUMBER FOR JANUARY.

We thought, last year, that we had published a January number such as never could be surpassed; but for January, 1848, we shall issue one far excelling it, and infinitely superior to any ever seen in America. We have the plates for that number, each of which is worth the subscription price. Send and see

THE VERY LALEST FASHIONS.

We have arrangements by which we can excel all cotemporaries in the lateness and beauty of our fashions. For 1848 we shall give, each month, a full description of the fashions, prepared by a celebrated dress-maker, and written in a style to be understood by every lady, as well as by the professional milliner.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES.

We shall introduce in 1848, several novelties, among them descriptions of all the popular dances, accompanied by engravings; also a department which shall keep the run of all new fashions in furniture, &c.; also new receipts; also fresh styles of embroidery, netting, &c. In short, we shall make the Magazine useful to the family, as well as ornamental to the parlor.

THE BEST FOR THE SEX.

This periodical has a well earned reputation of being the best for the sex. In fact, after all, on its literary merit, must a Magazine stand or fall. Ours is edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, confessedly the best living romance writer, at home or abroad. Her own stories have no equals. Tales of domestic life, of revolutionary history, and of the fashionable world fill our pages, culled with care, and *all written expressly for us.*

ALL THE BEST WRITERS.

Our list of contributors is unequalled. We give a few of their names:—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Anne P. Dinnies, Mrs. M. C. McDonald, Mrs. R. S. Nichols, Mrs. M. S. B. Dana, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Mrs. L. J. Pierson, Mrs. P. W. B. Carothers, Miss M. H. Rand, Miss Ellen Ashton, and Mrs. Caroline Stark.

MAGNIFICENT MEZZOTINTS.

The superior elegance of our illustrations is acknowledged by all. Most of them are engraved from *original American pictures.* We prefer to give pictures which are full of character. Domestic Scenes, Scriptural Engravings, besides illustrations of Original Tales from our gallery of Mezzotints.

AN ASTONISHING INCREASE.

In 1847 our increase has so far exceeded our most sanguine expectations that, for several months, we have been unable to supply back numbers. Next year we shall double our edition. Those who desire to secure early copies must remit at once.

TERMS.

These are cheaper than any other Magazine can offer:—Two dollars a year, invariably in advance. To facilitate remittances we offer the following terms to Clubs:

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Five copies, ... 7 50
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To the Postmaster or other person obtaining a Club of three or five, we will send a copy of "Trumbull's celebrated Picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill," executed on steel, of a size to frame and hang up in the Parlor. For a Club of seven or sixteen, either the picture or an extra copy of the Magazine.

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Northern Mail.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 10 P. M.; closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

Southern Mail.—Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 11 P. M.; closes every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 9 P. M.

Camden Mail.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, by 8 P. M.; closes every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

Lincoln Mail.—Arrives every Friday by 4 P. M.; closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

Lincoln Mail via Steel Creek.—Arrives every Thursday by 6 P. M.; closes every Tuesday at 6 A. M.

Jacksonham Mail.—Arrives every Saturday by 6 P. M.; closes every Friday at 6 A. M.

Beattie's Ford Mail.—Arrives every Friday by 5 P. M.; closes every Saturday at 7 A. M.

Statesville Mail.—Arrives every Friday 4 P. M. closes every Friday at 9 P. M.

Wadesboro' Mail.—Arrives every Tuesday by 10 A. M.; closes every Saturday at 10 A. M.

Chester Mail.—Arrives every Wednesday by 10 P. M.; closes same day 9 P. M.

All transient newspapers, and pamphlets, must be post-paid or they will not be sent from the office.

A. C. STEELE, P. M.

Charlotte, N. C., December 27, 1848,

A. BETHUNE,

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CHARLOTTE, N. C

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Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road

THE undersigned, Commissioners for that purpose, appointed by the Board of Directors of the *Charlotte and South Carolina Rail-Road Company*, have opened books for further subscriptions to the stock of said Company, at the store of Davidson & Spratt in the town of Charlotte.

CHAS. J. FOX,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALEY OATES,
RO. F. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM W. ELMS,
JAS. W. OSBORNE,

Sept. 20, 1847. 308-f

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER,

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It is always in advance with the news—is entirely free from partizanship or sectarianism, and though now only in the commencement of the fifth year of its existence, has already acquired a circulation and importance second to but one weekly family newspaper in the Union, and entirely in advance of any other of its class and price throughout the United States. Price for single subscribers only One Dollar per annum

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Among the writers of acknowledged talent in this country who are already engaged for the "Dollar Magazine," are those of Major M. M. Noah, C. F. Briggs, (Harry Franco of the Knickerbocker,) Rufus W. Griswold, B. Constable, T. W. Meighan, author of the "Revolutionary Sketches," "Legends of the Thirteen Colonies," and together with the names of many other of our most distinguished authors who will furnish occasional notices peculiar to this Magazine.

Each number will contain a long and thorough review of the principal topics of the month, interspersed with anecdotes, oddities and gossip upon various subjects, which cannot fail of proving instructive as well as amusing. This will be served up monthly by one of the best humorous authors of the day, and will be a feature alone worth more than the subscription price. In the course of a year all the following European authors, viz: Douglas Jerold, Gilbert Abbott A'Becket, Goodwin Barmby, William Howitt, S. C. Hall, W. W. Thackery, Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, Mark Lemon, Wm. Carleton, Thomas Miller, J. R. Planche, Martin Farquhar Tupper, Alfred Tennyson, Ebenezer Elliot, Charles Mackay, together with occasional articles from Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Harriet Martineau, and many others our present space will not allow us to specify. Translations of some of the minor Tales of Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, Geo. Sand, &c., will be given, if free from the pernicious influence of many French tales, and particular care will be taken that nothing demoralizing in its tone ever finds a place in the pages of the Dollar Magazine.

The publisher has also made arrangements for a number of tales from the German and Spanish, and is confident that he possesses facilities for their selection unsurpassed by any one in America. It will be readily acknowledged by any one at all conversant with literature in every form, that

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is the *largest*, *cheapest*, and *best* periodical in the WORLD, and he challenges comparison with any thing published in Europe or America, satisfied that the sovereign people will decide for themselves as regards the merits of the respective works.

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A WONDERFUL STEP IN MUSIC.

BELIEVING the days of common Music, with which the United States has lately been flooded, at an end, the advertiser has published a collection of the most beautiful Songs, Sacred Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Duetts, &c., from engraved plates, with which he intends to convince the world that a rich and original article can be sold at a less price than a common one, by obtaining a large circulation to reduce the first expense. It will consist of twelve original pieces by the first masters, some of which are of six and eight pages each, bound in one volume and called

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The whole to be enclosed in a cover and title, engraved and printed at a large expense, in the yet almost unknown art of Xilography, worded in six brilliant colors and bronzes. The whole forming a collection the like of which could not be bought cheaply for double the money. It must be borne in mind that this is not trashy stuff, got up on poor paper and type, but beautifully engraved and printed, on the finest paper, by a Broadway establishment. This work will make a splendid present, and will be remitted by mail on the receipt of $1 50 post-paid, to

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N. P. WILLIS, Original Scriptural Poetry.

T. S. ARTHUR, who contributes to every No., illustrative of Croome's Sketches of American Character.

We intend merely to give notice of our intentions for next year, leaving to others long advertisements—"full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Agreeably to the practice of last year, the publisher will issue as good a number each month as he does in January. During the whole of last year he gave more engravings and more reading matter than any of his cotemporaries, and will continue to do so next year. Those who subscribe to *Godey's Lady's Book*, may do so under the assurance that they may receive more for their money in the Magazine alone, than by subscribing to any other work. To this is added and included in the same $3, the *Lady's Dollar Newspaper*, which contains in one month nearly, if not quite as much reading matter as the other monthlies, making for $3, the amount of reading of two magazines a month. *There are peculiarities* about Godey's Lady's Book for the ladies that no other Magazine possesses. There is a *Mezzotint* and Line Engraving in each number—both by the best artists. In addition to these, there are given monthly what no other magazine gives—a Coloured Fashion Plate, with a full description. This feature is peculiar to Godey, as no other has them every month and colored. Then there are Cape, Bonnets, Chemisettes, Equestrianism for Ladies, with Engravings. The Ladies' Work Table, with designs for knitting, netting, crotchet and all other kinds of work. Patterns for Smoking Caps, Chair Covers, Window Curtains, D'Oyley's, Purses, Bags, &c., &c. Health and Beauty, with Engravings. Model Cottages, with ground plans, and other engravings, always illustrative of something useful. Music, beautifully printed on tinted paper, which may be taken out and bound. Colored Modern Cottages, and Colored Flower Pieces occasionally. These are all extra in Godey, and to be found in no other Magazine. These were all given last year, and will be continued. In addition, we shall have in every No., one of

"Croome's Sketches of American Characteristics,"

A most amusing series, now first given to the American public. These will be illustrated in every No. by a Story from the powerful pen of T. S. Arthur, Esq.

"THE CHANGES OF FASHION,"

Illustrated by Fay Robinson, Esq. This series will be very interesting to the ladies.

"THE APPLICABILITY OF THE FINE ARTS TO DOMESTIC USES,"

Is another series of Engravings now in preparation, and will be published during the year.

COTTAGE FURNITURE.

Having given so many Model Cottages, we intend now to commence the publication of Cottage Furniture—a necessary appendage to a Cottage.

RELIGION AND HISTORY.

Our superior Artists, Walters, Tucker, Pease and Welch, are now engaged upon a set of plates illustrative of these two subjects.

OUR MUSIC.

Prepared expressly for us—mostly original, and beautifully printed, has long commanded a decided preference over that of any other Magazine. It is a feature in The Book.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

With such writers as Miss Leslie, Grace Greenwood, W. G. Simms, Mrs. Ellet, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. J. C. Neal, H. T. Tuckerman, H. W. Herbert, &c., the author of the widow Bedott, Professor Frost, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes—and a host of others—must always take the lead in literary merit.

TERMS.

Two Copies of Godey's Lady's Book, containing more reading than any other monthly, and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper published twice a month, which contains as much reading as any of the $3 periodicals of the day—making three publications in one month, or if the subscriber prefers the following paper, (although we would not advise it, as engravings cannot be sent through the mail without being crushed or creased,) we will send the beautiful plate containing portraits of Harriet Newell, Fanny Forrester, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Ann H. Hudson and Mrs. E. B. Dwight, and the plates of Christ Weeping over Jerusalem, The Opening of the Sepulchre, Deliverance of St. Peter, and The Rebuke. If preferred to the Newspaper or plates, we will send Miss Leslie's Novel of Amelia, and any three of Mrs. Grey or Miss Pickering's popular novels.

For Five Dollars we will send two copies of the Lady's Book, and a set of the plates to each subscriber.

For Ten Dollars we will send five copies of the Lady's Book, and a copy to the person sending the Club, and a set of plates to each.

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For One Dollar we will send the Lady's Book 4 months, and for 26 cents any one No. Postage to be paid on all orders.

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